



## A Statistical Profile of Older Hispanics

### INTRODUCTION

In 2012, there were 43.1 million Americans aged 65 and over and 5.9 million aged 85 and over. Over the next 50 years, the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to more than double to 92 million and the number of people aged 85 and older is expected to triple to 18 million. Among the population age 65 and over, there are 129 women for every 100 men. At age 85 and over this ratio increases to 200 women for every 100 men.

### NOW AND THE FUTURE

The Hispanic older population (of any race) was 3.1 million in 2012 and is projected to grow to 19.5 million by 2060. In 2012, Hispanic persons made up 7 percent of the older population. By 2060, the percentage of the older population that is Hispanic is projected to be 21 percent.

### CENTENARIANS

In 2012, there were 4,129 Hispanics age 100 years and over (1105 men and 3024 women). They comprised 7 percent of all centenarians.

### RESIDENCE

In 2012, 70 percent (2,194,938) of older Hispanics lived in just four states: California (839,146), Texas (600,211), Florida (478,464), and New York (277,117).

### EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The past decade has seen a significant increase in educational attainment among older Americans, including Hispanics.

In 2013, 51 percent of the Hispanic population aged 65 and older had finished high school and 10 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. In 1998, only 29 percent of Hispanic elderly were high school graduates and 5 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Nonetheless, there are still educational differences among racial and ethnic groups. In 2013, almost 83 percent of all older persons were high school graduates and 25 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

### MARITAL STATUS

In 2013, 57 percent of older Hispanics were married, 25 percent were widowed, 12 percent were divorced, and 7 percent had never been married.

### INCOME AND POVERTY

Households containing families headed by Hispanic persons age 65 and over reported a median income in 2012 of \$33,913. The comparable figure for all older households was \$48,957. The median personal income for older Hispanic men was \$17,348 and \$11,046 for older Hispanic women. The comparable figures for all older persons were \$27,612 for men and \$16,040 for women. The poverty rate in 2012 for Hispanic persons age 65 and over was 20.6 percent which is more than double the rate for all older Americans (9.1 percent).

## SELF-RATED HEALTH STATUS

During 2010-2012, 65 percent of older Hispanic men and 61 percent of older Hispanic women reported good, very good, or excellent health. Among older non-Hispanic whites, this figure was 78 percent for men and 80 percent for women. Positive health evaluations decline with age. Among Hispanic men ages 65-74, 70 percent reported good, very good, or excellent health, compared with 54 percent among those aged 85 or older. Similarly, among Hispanic women, this rate declined from 65 percent at ages 65-74 to 56 percent at age 85 or older.

## CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Most older persons have at least one chronic condition and many have multiple conditions. Some of the most frequently occurring conditions among older Hispanics in 2010-2012 were: hypertension (74 percent in 2007-2010), diagnosed arthritis (44 percent), all types of heart disease (24 percent), diagnosed diabetes (26 percent in 2007-2010), and cancer (11 percent). The comparable figures for all older persons were: hypertension (72 percent in 2007-2010), diagnosed arthritis (50 percent), all types of heart disease (30 percent), diagnosed diabetes (20 percent in 2007-2010), and cancer (24 percent).

## ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

In 2012, 24 percent of older Hispanics had both Medicare and supplementary private health insurance and 23 percent were covered by both Medicare and Medicaid. In comparison, 50 percent of all older adults had both Medicare and supplementary private health insurance and 8 percent were covered by both Medicare and Medicaid. In 2010-2012, 6 percent of older Hispanics reported they had no usual source of health care

compared with 4 percent of all older Americans.

## PARTICIPATION IN OLDER AMERICAN ACT (OAA) PROGRAMS

In 2011, State and Area Agencies on Aging provided services to a total of 11 million persons aged 60 and older. Consistent with the targeting requirements of the OAA, state and area agencies on aging placed considerable emphasis on services to persons with the greatest social and economic need, including members of racial and ethnic minority groups, especially those who are poor. Among the older persons who received Title III OAA home and community-based registered services, 7 percent were Hispanic.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ACL

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